

1904, art. 46, sec. 20. 1888, art. 46, sec. 20. 1860, art. 47, sec. 20. 1820, ch. 191, sec. 1. 1912, ch. 92, sec. 20.

20. If no brother or sister of the whole blood, child or children, grandchild or grandchildren, or descendants from such brother or sister, then to the brothers or sisters of the half-blood and their descendants in equal degree equally.

See notes to article 46, section 27, and article 93, section 120.

See notes to this section (as it stood in 1911) in volume 1 of the Annotated Code.

26.

See notes to section 19.

Ibid. sec. 27. 1888, art. 46, sec. 27. 1860, art. 47, sec. 27. 1820, ch. 191, sec. 4. 1912, ch. 92, sec. 27.

27. If in the descending or collateral line, any father or mother shall be dead, the child or children of such father or mother shall by representation be considered in the same degree as the father or mother would have been if living, and shall have the same share of the estate as the father or mother, if living, would have been entitled to, and no more; and in such case when there are more children than one the share aforesaid shall be equally divided among such children; provided, that there be no representation admitted among collaterals after brother's and sister's grandchildren.

An illegitimate child may inherit from his mother's sister. *Barron v. Zimmerman*, 117 Md. 299 (decided prior to the act of 1912, chapter 92).

See notes to this section (as it stood in 1911) in volume 1 of the Annotated Code.

29.

See notes to article 46, section 27, and article 93, section 120.

30.

Under this section and article 93, section 134, an illegitimate child held as capable of inheriting from his mother as if he were legitimate, and his mother's surviving sister may inherit from him. *Barron v. Zimmerman*, 117 Md. 298.